

VERONICELLID SLUGS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY WITH NOTES ON OTHER LAND MOLLUSCS

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Two species of veronicellid slugs, introduced from America and the Pacific islands, have been recorded from Queensland (Solem, 1959) (Dr. M. J. Bishop, Queensland Museum, in press - pers. comm.). This note is to record them from several localities in the Northern Territory and provide information on other members of the land mollusc fauna found on a recent brief survey of the greater Darwin area and the collections of the Northern Territory Museum. Following the nomenclature used by Forcart (1969) the two species of veronicellid both found commonly in gardens in the Darwin area are *Vaginula (Sarasinula) plebeius* (Fischer, 1868) and *Laevicaulus alte* (Ferussac, 1821). *Vaginula (Sarasinula) plebeius* is characterized by its uniform brown colour, the small flap over the anal slit and the short penis. In the Northern Territory it is recorded from various suburban areas of Darwin in gardens, also in town gardens in Katherine, 330 km south of Darwin and Gove on the N.E. corner of Arnhem Land.

*Laevicaulus alte* is characterized by its dark mottled colour with a central longitudinal pale line, the wide anal slit and the long penis. In the Northern Territory it is recorded from suburban gardens in the Darwin area.

Voucher specimens of all the above records of both species are present in the museum collections in both Darwin and Melbourne.

Another species of introduced land mollusc found in large numbers in Darwin gardens is the subulinid *Subulina octona* Brugüiere, 1792.

Also found in suburban gardens in Darwin as well as in bush areas is the large camaenid, *Xanthomelon durvillii*. A second species of camaenid found in areas of native bush, aestivating under bark on tree trunks about 1-3 m above the ground, is *Austrochlorites (Gloreugenia) coxeni*. Also associated with this species under bark and the juveniles in cracks in the bark on the shady underside of branches is the enid *Amimopina macleayi* which in areas such as Buffalo Creek near Lee Point Darwin occurs in fairly large numbers (Solem, 1964). Three species of endodontoids were also found which will be the subject of further study.

REFERENCES

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